

ALL TREATED ALIKE AT MILITARY SCHOOL.

Sons of Prominent Politicians and Warriors Receive Same Treatment as Plebeians.

THE BOOZ CASE CONTINUES.

Some of the Old Graduates Relate Their Experiences—Testimony will be Finished To-day.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The taking of testimony by the military court of inquiry in regard to the death of former Cadet Oscar L. Booz, will be finished at the West Point military academy to-morrow afternoon. Today's investigation brought out testimony to the effect that cadets had been hazed to a degree of exhaustion. The victims mentioned particularly were Cadets MacArthur and Haskell.

MacArthur himself denied that he had convulsions, but acknowledged that he had been exercised to such an extent that he lost control of his muscles and that he had cramps in his muscles. Haskell is not in the corps now, so that his testimony was not available.

Cadet U. S. Grant told of the ordeals through which he was put as fourth class man. He said he felt no ill-effects from the treatment afterward.

Several of the present fourth class men told of what forms of hazing existed during last summer's encampment. While there were a few cases of men being made to stand on their heads there was very little exercising done which would show that the majority of the cadets are living up to the class agreement last year to abolish severe hazing methods.

Cadet John C. Peggam, of Virginia, was recalled and after some questioning admitted he had known cadets to faint from hazing.

"I exercised Cadet Kenzel. I gave him 100 eagles I think. I was in my room. Cadet Williams called me out into the hall and told me a man had fainted. Kenzel was lying down. I gave him some water, lifted him up and he said he was all right."

"Any other cases?"

"I heard that a cadet named McGinnis had fainted and that a plebe had also fainted. To the latter I carried smelling salts. He was a fourth class man. He revived."

"Did you ever hear of cotton being put in cadets' mouths to keep them from crying or being hysterical?"

"Yes, I heard of such a case," replied the witness.

"What was this?"

"It was told that Cadet MacArthur had requested some upper class men to stuff his mouth with cotton so that he could not cry out hysterically, as he said he could not control himself after some severe exercising."

Afraid of the Officers.

"Why should he do this?"

"There was an officer near by at the time, and I was told MacArthur was afraid he would hear him."

Young Phil Sheridan was recalled.

ROTTENNESS IN NEW YORK SHOWN UP IN THE COURTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The trial of Police Captain Herlihy, by the board of police commissioners, on charges of neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and failure to keep proper records was begun to-day. The prosecution was represented by ex-Judge W. M. K. O'Leary. Former Judge Roger A. Pryor and Louis J. Grant appeared as counsel for the defense. Inspector Cross, who is accused with Herlihy, but who is to have a separate trial, was represented by an attorney. The principal charge is that Herlihy and Cross were discourteous to the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, of the Episcopal Pro-Cathedral.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock was the first witness of importance. He said he had been repeatedly solicited by immoral women near the Pro-Cathedral, which is in the precinct of which Herlihy formerly had charge. On April 26, accompanied by the Rev. James H. George, he said he had caused the arrest of a lookout for disorderly houses and went to the station where the man was locked up. According to the witness Captain Herlihy said the minister was a disgrace to his cloth and that he had been in the precinct. The "lookout" witness said, was discharged in police court.

Must Talk Before Captain.

"Later I called on Inspector Cross," said Mr. Paddock. "In company with Mr. George, and told him I wanted to see him alone in confidence. He asked me if it was something about my district. 'Yes,' I replied. 'Well,' he replied, 'you must say what you have to say in the presence of the captain.' I told him I had been trying to assist the police in closing up the immoral houses; that I had been to patrolmen, roundmen, detectives and captains, but that the conditions had gone so far that my own life had been threatened. I asked for advice as to what I should do. He refused to give me any advice. I then told him I would have to go to his superior. The inspector then advised me to present charges. Captain Herlihy said he would advise me to present charges and that he would show me up as responsible for these conditions. Inspector Cross said to me also, that it was most unreasonable in what I wanted and that I would not be satisfied with parole."

"I told Cross it was evident his advice was useless to me and that through him I could not prefer charges."

Cross Examination Begun.

The cross-examination then began by Attorney Grant.

"Did you ever offer to identify any persons who you alleged had done wrong in your presence?" he asked.

"I did."

"Captain Herlihy took immediate action in the case, didn't he?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever offer to go to court and make a sworn complaint?"

"I did not."

The witness said that he could give no specific date and apply it to a specific case of misconduct.

After some further testimony on the part of Mr. Paddock the hearing went over until next Thursday.

Mr. O'Leary said that he had purposely avoided going into details with the Rev. Paddock, with the exception of the incidents in the Eldridge street station and Inspector Cross' office, as he has plenty of evidence to show the conditions that existed in the precinct without compelling the Rev. Mr. Paddock to tell them.

Successor to Auditor Morris.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The President has tendered to Fred Rittman, of Cleveland, Ohio, the position of fourth auditor of the treasury, made vacant by

YEAR REVIEW OF LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE TRADE.

Great Activity and Largest Production Ever Known in the Districts of the North.

GOOD UNDERTONE

Apparent in All Lines of Business. Fast Year Had to Bear Reaction of Great Prosperity of 1899—Iron and Steel Trade Continues Good.

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Year of Prosperity.

It must not be forgotten, however, that 1899 was a year of exceptional prosperity in business, and while trade was then stimulated by rising prices, the succeeding year had to bear the bitter fruit of reaction. Despite these conditions that brought such a phenomenal record for 1899, it still will be found that 1900 compares favorably with other recent years.

So general preparation had been made by eastern business interests for a squeeze in money near the end of the year, that the expected advance did not occur, and collections in the interior were so good that banks made general complaint of the scarcity of currency. This was particularly encouraging, though business will need more money after January 1.

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ELKINS MAKES STATEMENT

That he will not interfere in Organization of Legislature—Plans for Inauguration.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Senator Elkins will not go to Charleston prior to the organization of the legislature in January, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. He said to-night in substance that there are many matters before congress in which he feels deeply interested, and as he remarks, the legislation of the present session is of so much importance to the country, that he desires to give it as much of his attention as possible.

"There is one thing," said Senator Elkins, in response to a question which led up to it, "that I desire to have well understood, and that is that I am taking no part whatever in the canvass for the organization of the legislature."

"I regard the members of the two houses as amply competent to select their own officers."

Neutral as to Officers.

Asked if he had expressed a choice among the candidates for the presiding officers, he answered emphatically in the negative. He said he had no desire to say anything that might reflect on choice.

There are men among the Republicans, he added, who would like to preside over either of the two houses, and he regarded them all equally his friends. He is taking no part for or against any of the candidates for that or any other legislative position.

Senator Scott, who is now absent, is expected to return here before the date of the assembly of the legislature. It is understood he will go to Charleston, after the organization is effected. Should affairs by that time so adjust themselves that Senator Elkins will feel leaving his post, he may accompany Senator Scott, but the chances are that one or the other of the two will be here nearly all of the time to keep "tab" on the business before Congress.

Many Seeking Positions.

The canvass for the positions to be filled after the Dayton bill shall become operative, is on in earnest. It is understood the friends of the various candidates for the several offices are seeking influence, and some of them have been in conference in this city with a view to augmenting strength. It is certain there will be no appointments under that bill for several months. The measure will not take effect until the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The appointment of a collector of internal revenue to succeed Governor White, will doubtless be made in time to give the nomination confirmed before the adjournment of Congress, March 4.

The plans for the inauguration of President McKinley for his second term are being forwarded as rapidly as the local committees can do the work. The guarantee fund of \$50,000 is already subscribed and the committees are at work on details of the illuminations and decorations. A low railway fare is assured, already, and the pension office has been secured for the inaugural ball. Altogether the inauguration and expenses eclipse all previous similar events.

QUAY PREPARING FOR THE HARDEST FIGHT OF HIS LIFE.

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MARVELOUS GROWTH OF TRADE.

Carnegie Steel Company in the Lead. Master of the Iron and Steel Industry.

(Copyright, 1900, by Horace J. Stevens.)

ISHPEMING, Mich., Dec. 28.—The year 1900 has been marked by the greatest activity and the largest production in the history of the Lake Superior iron district. The year now closing not only ends the century, but is practically the ending of the first half century of the Lake Superior ore industry, now incomparably greater than that of any competitive district in the old or new worlds. With five great iron ranges producing ore from the southern and western shores of the lake, and with a sixth range making its first shipments from the northern, or Canadian shore, a brief retrospect may be permitted.

Iron ore was first found in the vicinity of Lake Superior in the summer of 1844, under an unproved stamp, by E. S. Rockwell and S. T. Carr, on territory now owned by the Jackson mine, in the city of Negaunee. A corporation organized at Jackson, Mich., for the mining of iron ore, took the name of the first of its inception and in 1846 the first ore was taken from the Jackson mine.

Industry Not Successful.

Crude bloomeries were built midway between Negaunee and Marquette, and excellent iron was manufactured by the rough process employed in reduction. The industry languished, not because of any lack of quality or quantity on the part of the ore, but simply by reason of the impossibility of marketing the product of the mines, either raw, as ore, or in crudely manufactured form, as blooms, because of the inadequate transportation facilities then at the command of the district. Half a century ago the iron and copper mines of Lake Superior were further from the Atlantic seaboard, judged by facilities of travel and transportation, than Cape Nome or Hong Kong are to-day. It was not until the first ship canal was completed, in 1855, at Sault Ste. Marie, permitting continuous navigation between Lake Superior and the lower lakes that the mining of iron became a permanent and prosperous industry. A limited amount of ore had been mined before that date, but usually at a loss, despite its wonderful purity, which set all the furnaces on edge for more of the wonderful stuff, if it could but be furnished them at reasonable prices, and a steady supply guaranteed.

Small as the first ship canal at the Soo would seem to-day, if placed beside the latest artificial channel at that point, through which more than double the tonnage of the Suez canal is locked annually, it was a great undertaking forty-five years ago. Built by the state at a time when funds were scarce, amid many complaints of profligate squandering of the state's money on hare-brained experiments, it was the precursor of the later canals, each greater than its predecessors, and which will, within forty-five years, give place to a thirty-foot channel, through which will sail the mail steamships from many far-off lands, bringing to the open cities of the inland ocean the wealth of nations, in exchange for the mineral treasures wrested from the granite hills which rise up from the waters of the lake.

Its Marvelous Growth.

The following table speaks more eloquently than words of the marvelous growth of the iron mining industry of Lake Superior. The figures show the ore production of the district for every fifth year, beginning with 1854, the year preceding the completion of the first canal:

Year	Gross Tons
1854	3,500
1859	62,822
1864	27,639
1869	63,007
1874	129,516
1879	189,324
1884	249,516
1889	2,518,833
1894	7,292,943
1899	14,082,242

As the exact figures of ore production of 1900 will not be known until several weeks after the close of the year, I have estimated the output at 19,000,000 gross tons, which will be within 1 per cent of the actual figures, all but a few shipments of ore by all-rail routes having been computed, as will be shown in later tables. Estimating the production of the year now ending at the figures named, the Lake Superior mines have shipped no less than 171,011,514 gross tons of iron ore, and of this amount, \$3,104,916 tons, or 61 per cent of the total output, have been mined and shipped in the past six seasons, in the years 1895 to 1900, inclusive. The cumulative growth of the industry is plainly shown in the appended table, which gives shipments for ten-year periods:

Decade	Gross Tons
Ending 1849	25,000
Ending 1859	175,572
Ending 1869	2,819,591
Ending 1879	10,163,146
Ending 1889	31,724,346
Ending 1899	140,822,242

Total 191,011,514

And 1900 19,000,000

Grand Total 210,011,514

Of the shipments to the end of 1899, only 416,165 tons were made in the first decade noted; 117 per cent in the second decade; 1,894 per cent in the de-

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SALOON FIGHT

Results in Death of One Man and Mortal Wounding of Another—By-stander Struck by Bullet.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Miles McDonald, reputed owner of several gambling houses, is charged with having shot and mortally wounded Edward Courtney to-day during a row in a new saloon called the Onawa, at Park avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

It was during a row between McDonald and Tom Kennedy, said to be a former partner of McDonald, that the shooting occurred. The bullet, it is believed, was intended for Kennedy, who has a saloon and alleged gambling house in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street near Third avenue.

Courtney was a former bar tender in Kennedy's employ. McDonald was arrested some time ago on the charge of cutting off the ear of a man named Walsh, who had run away with some of his money. The charge was not pressed, but Walsh's ear was exhibited afterward on the wall of one of the establishments McDonald is said to own.

It develops that George Price and Thomas Kennedy were also wounded. Price's wound is believed to be fatal, but Kennedy was not badly hurt. The trouble between McDonald and

LARGEST SHIPPERS OF 1900.

The seventeen largest shippers of 1900, on the preceding basis of tonnage, have produced 60 per cent of the total tonnage of the season, and about 20 per cent more has been mined by the twenty next heaviest shippers of the list.

For the purpose of obtaining some idea of the production of the district for every fifth year, beginning with 1854, the year preceding the completion of the first canal:

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SOME SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

By ranges the figures of 1900 shipments, so far as obtainable, are as follows:

Range	Gross Tons
Marquette	2,518,833
Menominee	3,117,226
Wegonsa	2,518,833
Vermilion	1,000,000

Total 18,000,000

An additional credit will be given

(Continued on Second Page.)

CANDIDATES GALORE FOR FEDERAL OFFICES.

Many Applicants for Positions Under the Dayton Bill Creating a New Judicial District.

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TWO SENSATIONS

In Inquest Over Murder of Millionaire Richardson—Woman in the Case.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 28.—Two sensations resulted to-day from the evidence adduced at the inquest over the murder of Frank O. Richardson, the millionaire merchant, who was shot down in his own home at Savannah, Mo., on Christmas eve. The first sensation was testimony establishing the probable innocence of the business partner of the murdered man, who has been under suspicion as the murderer, it having been alleged that the partner just previous to the murder, was accused by Richardson with undue intimacy with Mrs. Richardson. The second sensation to-day was the fact that the testimony tended to fix the responsibility for the crime on a woman and her adviser, a traveling man, who are alleged to have blackmailed the deceased out of various sums of money, covering a period of almost a year. Mrs. Richardson was expected to take the stand to-day, but darkness appeared before the third witness had concluded his evidence, and it was deemed prudent by the prosecution to postpone the testimony of the widow until to-morrow.

To-day's sensations developed in the testimony of Charles Stanton, superintendent of the electric light station. He testified that Richardson was much afraid of Goldie Whitehead, a young woman who resided at St. Anthony, Mo., with whom Richardson had been in intimate terms, and who appeared to be hounding him for money. The day before the murder, Richardson had told him he had given \$50 to a traveling man to give to Goldie, and that the traveling man had kept half of the money.

Mr. Stanton had talked with Miss Whitehead after the murder, and she had said she was "not afraid of them ever getting her" for the crime. Sensational evidence is expected to-morrow.

Excitement Among Fayette Negroes.

FALETTVILLE, W. Va., Dec. 28.—Great excitement prevails among the colored people here to-night over the arrival of twenty-five negroes, who had been arrested at St. Louis, and held for the grand jury, for attempting to lynch Esquire Workman at that place, on Christmas night. Esquire Workman had arrested a negro on Christmas day for disorderly conduct. Later some negroes tried to rescue the prisoner, and one of them was killed. Then followed the attempt that night to lynch Workman, for which twenty-five negroes were arrested.

Will Meet in Wheeling.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 28.—The National Metal Roofing Manufacturers' Association held a meeting here to-day, and adjourned late to-night to meet some time next month in Wheeling, W. Va., when it is said officers will be elected, and other important business will be transacted.

Slide Filled With Shot.

SPEARVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 28.—David Barcus, aged fourteen, of Rush Run, while out rabbit hunting to-day had his slide filled with shot by the accidental discharge of a shotgun.

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